

AVILA AIMS

1972

Avila College is charted
toward its ten-year goal
of growth and expansion

Summer, 1964

AVILA COLLEGE

Kansas City, Mo.

U. S. Treasurer Addresses the Scholarship Sponsors

The Honorable Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, treasurer of the United States, is pictured at right as she addressed the Scholarship Sponsors and their guests at the June 8 luncheon. From the left are Roy Roberts, chairman of the board of THE KANSAS CITY STAR, Sister Olive Louise, president of the college, Mrs. Granahan, the Very Rev. Msgr. Richard J. Schumacher, (partially hidden by the podium) and the Rt. Rev. Joseph V. Sullivan. Also seated at the table but obscured by the podium were Mrs. Helen Reedy and Mrs. Edward E. Clarkson, co-chairman of the Sponsors. The luncheon, attended by 110, was held in the Colonial Room of the Hotel Muehlebach.



The address given by the Honorable Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, treasurer of the United States, is reprinted here with pride.

On Education and Women

It has been less than one hundred and fifty years since a Connecticut woman, Mrs. Emma Willard, founded the first woman's college. Only it wasn't called a college; it was called a Female Seminary, a term that still exists. A few years later, in 1824, Catherine Beecher started the Hartford Female Seminary, which became a model of its kind throughout the East and South and later the entire country. In her "Suggestions Respecting Improvements in Education," Catherine Beecher wrote:

"It is to mothers and to teachers that the world is to look for the character which is to be enstamped on each succeeding generation, for it is to them that the great business of education is almost exclusively committed."

Today, as in the 19th Century, the moral education of children still rests upon mothers and women teachers.

Your presence here today indicates that your interests in young women and education transcend your families' immediate interests, however important these may be. Through your subscriptions to Avila College's scholarship program, you are making it possible for students to enter

and graduate from Avila who might not otherwise pursue a college education. Through your subscriptions you not only are helping deserving students, but a deserving college. You are performing a worthwhile public service. For this, I would like to congratulate each of you.

The search for knowledge, the quest for wisdom, the pursuit for truth is endless. Each generation begins it anew, even while the old generation searches still. Have you ever stopped to think how difficult it would be for a new generation to accumulate knowledge if the cathedrals of higher learning, the repositories of the world's knowledge, were no longer here; or if there were no devoted teachers to transmit this knowledge; or if there were no receptive students?

Our stream of knowledge is both broad and deep, but it does not flow endlessly from some unfathomable reservoir. It can dry up in a drought of neglect. It can be dissipated by misuse. It can be blocked by ignorance. We do not have to go back far in history to see the evil that results from the destruction of truth, the perversion of knowledge, the prostitution of principles. The quest for knowledge and wisdom here at Avila is as important as is the quest for knowledge and wisdom in any other small portion of the world. Preserving it here strengthens the pursuit of it everywhere. To the extent that each of you encourages its pursuit, to that extent do you enrich the stream of culture wherever it flows.

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Treasurer Speaks, (Continued from Page 1)

It is imperative that women take a greater role in solving the problems of our communities, our country, and our world. For women bring to the solution of problems a greater sensitivity, a more sincere concept of morality, and a fervent and honest desire to bring to practical fruition theoretical concepts of behavior among people. Having long moulded the character of young people, it is now time that women began to exert a greater influence in moulding the pattern of human events.

Today there are over 96 million American women. This is a significant national resource that can enrich the nation's social, economic, and political life. It is a resource, however, that has not been developed in any way commensurate with its potential usefulness to our society. Yet it must, because our country can no longer afford the luxury of wasting the creative power and intelligence of American women.

The American women, on the other hand, can no longer be content to sit on the sideline instead of actively participating in resolving the problems of our society. Having been given the right to vote, too few women exercise that right. Having been given the opportunity to go to college, too few attend, too few graduate, too few receive Master's and Doctor's degrees. Having been given the right to enter the professions of law and medicine, having earned the right to run for public office and hold positions of trust and responsibility, too few American women have taken advantage of such opportunities.

Our country's loss has been great. The greater loss, however, has been bitterly experienced by millions of American women who, having the ability, never had the opportunity or possessed the incentive to put their ability into purposeful action for their ultimate spiritual satisfaction and intellectual enjoyment. Thoreau once said that "the mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation." I think that most women do, too. Not because of what they do, but rather because of what they know they can do but don't, rather because of what they know they should have done but didn't.

I believe that every young girl about to enter college today should plan for two careers. One encompasses her natural role as a wife, mother, and homemaker, the other as a wage or salary earner. Those who have already finished high school or college, are now married, and not working should also plan to prepare themselves for a second career. For whether they know it or not, most American women will have to work sometime during their lives either to support themselves or help support their families. If they are unprepared to earn a living — unskilled, untrained, uneducated — then they will find themselves in low paying jobs, taking whatever they can get, thankful for whatever they receive.

Today, one worker in three is a woman. Two years ago there were some 23 million women at work. By 1970 there will be 30 million. Eight out of ten women are employed outside the home sometime during their lives. A twenty-year old girl, if she remains single, for instance, will spend some 40 years in the labor force. If, after working for a few years, she marries, has a family, and then goes back into the labor force at 30, as so many women do, she is likely to work for some 23 more years.

During the last forty years — the period from 1920 to 1960 — the percent of men working in the labor force has steadily decreased, while the percent of women working has steadily increased; until now, 34 percent of all

workers are women. Of this number, over 60 percent are married.

Most married women who work do so to earn money, usually to supplement their husband's income and purchase household furnishings and appliances that are considered necessities. The employment these women take is temporary. It usually starts when some material possession is needed for the home, and ends when it has been paid for. The cycle continues in proportion to the increased intensity of desire for such possessions on the part of a family.

Many women work, however, because they have to earn an income for themselves and their children, either because they are separated or divorced, or because they are widowed. All too frequently, such women are unprepared to work. Financially forced into whatever work they can find, they end up in a job environment that stultifies and depresses them. Thus, they are prevented from ever improving themselves, educationally or financially. In such broken homes of economic insecurity many of our social problems are created and nurtured.

There is a third group of married women who work not particularly because they need additional income, or because they have to, but rather because they want to in order to fulfill an inner desire for self-expression. In this way they can better identify themselves with the main currents of scientific, political, and social thought that surround us and condition our lives. In this group we find the artist, the lawyer and doctor, and the career women in business, education, and the social sciences.

We have heard for many years, especially during the recent emphasis placed on higher education, that education and earning power go together. This is true for both men and women. When we examine the median income of women in 1961, we find that it increases in proportion to the amount of education women have. Women with only eight years of schooling earned \$1,000 in 1961. Women with four years of high school earned twice as much —

(Continued on Page 4)

Honor Alumna



Sister Olive Louise, president of Avila College, presents the Avila Medal of Honor to Helen Jane Gray Wald, '46. Mrs. Wald was honored at Homecoming for her contributions to the college, both as an alumna and as the former Director of Admissions.



Among the 120 alumnae attending the annual Homecoming were the above: seated, left to right, Mary Margaret Killiger O'Sullivan '26, past president of the national association and president of the Kansas City chapter; Cecelia Maloney, in-coming president; and Evelyn Kirk '54, national secretary for the coming year.

Standing are Mary Ellen Dunn Daly and Sister Mary Agnetta Murphy, two members of the 1939 graduating class who were honored as 25-year graduates.

Faculty Receive Honors

Three faculty members of Avila College have received honors during the past few months.

Thomas Webster, professor of sociology, was chosen to participate in a ten week field trip to study Indian culture. The study grant is part of the summer program of the University of Colorado extending from June 11 to August 21.

Sister Dolorita Marie, professor of history, received two summer study grants: one for study of Asian culture at Hamline University and the other for study in India. Unable to accept either grant because of illness, Sister is participating in a research session with other Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet who are writing the history of the order.

Sister de LaSalle, professor of music, received honorable mention for a piano teaching piece submitted to the J. Fischer & Bro. Centennial Prize Competition.

Alumnae Notes

Marcella Bergup '61 recently entered the Carmelite monastery in Hot Springs, Ark.

Helen Woods Downey '48 writes from Samarkand that she and her family, who are touring Russia, were the only Americans in that city of 200,000. Among other experiences, they found themselves dancing to American jazz played by a Russian military band.

Judy Gleeson '60 was chosen to teach at the Nelson School, a University of Mo. at Kansas City demonstration school.

Linda Grace '61 has been a guest on a TAA flight inspection trip, visiting Tripoli, Libya, Sicily, Naples, and Turkey.

Elizabeth Schmitz '61 and Margaret Hagel '62 were selected for the advanced NDEA Language Institute and are now studying in Rennes, France. They were among 66 recipients chosen from 500 applicants, and will be in Europe during the summer.

National Officers Begin Duties

Results of the national election of officers for the Avila College Alumnae Association were announced at Homecoming, June 7. Cecelia Maloney '30 of Miami Beach, Fla., was recognized at the luncheon as the new president and immediately took office. Mrs. Maurice J. O'Sullivan '26 the retiring president, presided at the luncheon and made the announcement of the election which was conducted by mail.

First vice president is Mary Immenschuh Heller '50, Amarillo, Tex. Second vice president is Margaret Reinhart '60, Long Beach, Calif.; Evelyn Kirk '54, Kansas City, Mo. will serve as secretary and Gwendolyn Chappell '61, Salinas, Calif., as treasurer. Their immediate aim is the formation of chapters and the establishment of a national scholarship fund.

According to Sandra Edelman, alumnae secretary, the work of forming chapters across the United States has



Gwendolyn Chappell, 1964-65 treasurer

Margaret Reinhart, 1964-65 second vice president

been initiated in Oklahoma, California, and Chicago. Any alumnae interested in starting a city or regional chapter should contact Miss Edelman.

The new president is the owner of a decorator's shop in Miami Beach and is a member of the national association of Interior Decorators. She lives at 1600 Biarritz Drive.

Fund to One-Third Mark

Alumnae have contributed more than one-third of their \$10,000 goal in the 1964 Alumnae Fund Drive, according to Sandra Edelman, alumnae secretary. Gifts total \$3,500, including \$60.00 in matching gifts from the IBM Corporation and the Ford Educational Fund.

These gifts represent participation by 202 alumnae, or 12% of the total association body. According to Miss Edelman, "if everyone who has ever given to the alumnae fund contributed in 1964 the same amount as their largest previous gift, an additional \$3,500 would be added to the present total. This would also mean approximately 300 more gifts, raising the participation from 12% to 33%."

Woman's role in American life, (Continued from Page 2)

\$2,000. Women who are college graduates earned \$3,200. The big jump, however, comes to women with five or more years of college. Here the median income during 1961 was almost \$5,000.

When we examine the professional fields, such as law and medicine, and the technical fields in business and in all the sciences, we find a disproportionately low number of women employed. This is not so much the result of discrimination against women as it is the scarcity of women qualified for positions in these areas. Similarly, women holding public office in both state and federal positions has by no means increased as fast as it should have nor in proportion to the amount of women in the country.

It is when we look at the projected job openings during the next ten years that the importance of specialized and higher education becomes increasingly more important for women. The job opportunities for women in the future will be greatest in the professional, technical, and service fields, where by 1970 the need will increase by 42 percent. These fields require not only a Bachelor of Science or a Bachelor of Arts degree, but usually additional degrees such as a Master's, a Doctor's, or a Law degree. Although the number of women earning B.A.'s has increased over the years, the percentage of M.A.'s to B.A.'s has not correspondingly risen. There has been little change, furthermore, in the percentage of Ph.D.'s.

This projection of where employment will be located by 1970 dramatizes the gap that is developing between women's qualifications and the requirements of the jobs that will offer talent greatest scope. There is plenty of room at the top for women in these fields — but women must prepare themselves educationally in the future to a far greater extent than they have in the past if they are to fill the positions in these critical areas.

Being a politician by training — perhaps as well as by nature — I am extremely interested in the extent of women's participation in the vitally important role of local and national politics. We have come a long way since we were afforded the right to vote and hold office; but we have not come far enough nor fast enough. Women outnumber men in our country today by almost four million, but the number of women voting in proportion to those registered is always lower than the number of men. This failure of women to use their vote converts them into a minority.

There are criteria other than this in evaluating women's participation in the role of politics, but this is one of the most important. Women are taking an increasingly greater part in politics, especially at the precinct level, where their effectiveness has long been felt. Too many of these effective precinct workers, however, do not expect recognition by a victorious party when plans are made for appointment and advancement following a successful campaign. This may be a factor in their being given minor consideration by the party's power structure. Too many women with ability, moreover, are not running for as many local, state, and national offices as they should. Our political history clearly shows that wherever and whenever an elected woman official turns in top-notch political performances that help the party's record in the eyes of the electorate — as most of them do — she invariably insures her re-election and she gives a tremendous impetus to women's political desires and aspirations the country over.

In the next ten years, as I mentioned earlier, the job opportunities in the professional and technical fields and in social services, will increase considerably. These are the fields requiring college and post-college training and education. If women are to fill more of these positions — as well as assume greater responsibilities in public affairs — it means that more women must enter college, graduate, do post-graduate work, and receive additional college degrees.

Not only is education essential for American women if they are to understand and cope with the complex problems of our age, but it is imperative if they are to fulfill their capabilities and realize their potentialities. This means that women must do everything possible to help students through college, as you are doing through your scholarship awards; to encourage their daughters to obtain a college education, take post-graduate degrees, and plan their second career as wisely as they plan their first career of marriage and motherhood. It also means that American women must continue their own education after leaving high school or college. American women must study the problems of their age so that they can participate in their resolution. A properly educated woman will bring to these problems the necessary temperament and tools needed to solve them.

I hope that none of you ever lead lives of quiet desperation. I'm sure that you don't. There is no excuse for such living when there are so many problems needing solutions, so many people needing help. The avenues of thought and action through which you can diffuse your creative, intellectual, and spiritual capabilities and strength are wide and long.

I urge each of you to work harder and more effectively in your communities for every right that needs assistance and against every wrong that needs resistance.

I encourage each of you — as individuals and as a group — to participate in the problems and events of your time by joining with others in working for their intelligent and speedy solution. Where you find bigotry, offer knowledge and understanding. Where you find intolerance, offer tolerance and good will. Where you find hate, offer love and compassion. Only then will "the energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring" to our endeavors "light our country and all who serve it." Only then will "the glow from that fire . . . truly light the world."

AVILA COLLEGE

11901 Wornall Road
Kansas City, Mo. 64145

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Kansas City, Missouri
PERMIT NO. 3045